

# **Transportation Resources for Tribes**

U.S. Department of Energy  
Office of Environmental  
Management



**July 2003**

# TRANSPORTATION RESOURCES FOR TRIBES

## Introduction

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Environmental Management Program (EM) ([www.em.doe.gov](http://www.em.doe.gov)) manages the Department's packaging and transportation policy for non-classified shipments, including hazardous chemicals and radioactive materials associated with research and environmental cleanup. Many of the highway and rail corridors used for these shipments cross or run adjacent to areas to which Tribal governments have legally protected rights and resources. This booklet is intended to provide Tribes with a quick reference to some of the transportation-related resources available to help them prepare for DOE shipments.

The Department is committed to meeting its responsibilities by strengthening government-to-government relationships with Federally-recognized American Indian Tribes, as detailed in the DOE Indian Policy (revised October 2000, and available on the internet at [www.ci.doe.gov/indianbk.pdf](http://www.ci.doe.gov/indianbk.pdf)) and reaffirmed by the Secretary of Energy (August 20, 2001).

While the main focus of this booklet is intended to be DOE resources for Tribal governments, information on basic resources available from other Federal agencies and external organizations is included as well. This booklet is divided into three sections:

- DOE Resources;
- Other Federal Agency Programs, including the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD), U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), U.S.

### Resource Key:



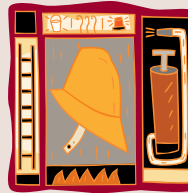
**Funding**



**Policy/Information  
Exchange**



**Planning/Training**



**Emergency  
Response Assets  
and Equipment**

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), and

- Other Resources.

# U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE) RESOURCES

## General Planning:

Offsite transportation requires varying levels of planning and development to successfully move DOE material. The level of program planning and development needed is based on a number of considerations. Decisions are based first on statutory, regulatory, and Departmental requirements. Other considerations include the relative hazard of the material involved, the public's perception of the risks associated with the material and its shipment, key stakeholders who have regulatory authority or responsibility for public safety, the number of shipments needed, and the mode and route shipments may require.

The principal DOE staff positions responsible for Tribal and other stakeholder involvement and public information are program managers, public affairs and public participation professionals, and Transportation Emergency Preparedness Program (TEPP) coordinators. Public affairs staff develop and disseminate information about program actions, interact with media sources, respond to information requests, and facilitate public forums. Public participation specialists cultivate meaningful and sustained interactions with stakeholders to ensure their role in shaping publicly acceptable program decisions.

DOE site office Tribal liaison staff are familiar with Tribal issues in their regions. They can identify and facilitate interactions with appropriate organizations and individuals outside the DOE organization. Tribal and other government officials decide who in their communities should be informed about shipments and how to reach interested parties.

A successful transportation planning process begins early and involves the DOE management team and key stakeholders with responsibilities and interests in the safe shipment of DOE materials. In the past, involvement of Federal, State, Tribal, and local officials in planning for shipments of radioactive materials has proven to be a more effective process with a team of informed and involved parties. Because Tribes are sovereign nations, DOE planning includes direct involvement with Tribal officials, rather than coordination through State governments or other entities.



**DOE Office of Environmental Management (EM)**  
**([www.em.doe.gov](http://www.em.doe.gov)):**

Through EM program activities, DOE provides small amounts of funding to some Tribes for transportation activities as one portion of a broader cooperative agreement. These funds can be used to supplement activities such as emergency response plans, hazardous materials (HAZMAT) training, equipment, and public information. Further information is available from Brandt Petrasek at 202-586-4818.



**DOE EM Transportation Program**  
**([www.ntp.doe.gov](http://www.ntp.doe.gov)):**

Information exchange with Tribes related to hazardous materials transportation takes place in a number of ways. DOE provides information materials on radioactive materials transportation through its Web site. DOE has also developed a series of booklets, brochures, and fact sheets about radioactive materials transportation and emergency preparedness. Most of these publications and the *Summary of Printed Products* are available for downloading and printing on the Web site. A compact disc (CD) containing printed materials is also available by phoning 505-845-6134.

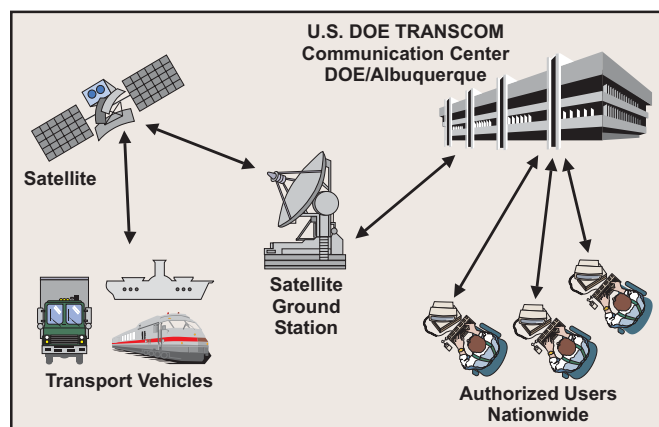


Other transportation-specific tools and products include:



### **TRANSCOM (Transportation Tracking and Communications System) ([www.ntp.doe.gov/transcom](http://www.ntp.doe.gov/transcom)):**

The TRANSCOM system provides authorized customers the ability to monitor the progress of various high-visibility nonclassified DOE shipments as they cross through their State or Tribal jurisdictions. Although TRANSCOM was originally developed for internal DOE use, it is now available to more than 300 DOE, State, and Tribal clients across the complex. Contact the TRANSCOM Control Center for more information on TRANSCOM or to discuss available training at 505-845-6200.



TRANSCOM customers use satellite positioning and communications equipment to monitor the progress of DOE unclassified high-visibility shipments.



### **Transportation Resource Exchange Center (T-REX)**

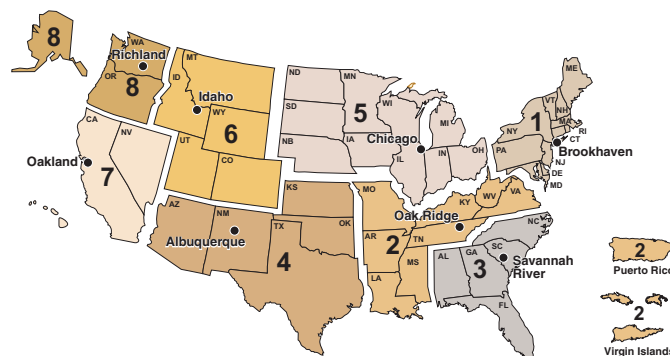
([www.trex-center.org](http://www.trex-center.org)): The T-REX was established in 1998 at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque. It is a comprehensive Web site where the answers to complex questions surrounding radioactive materials transportation can be found. The T-REX Web site provides pertinent documents, databases, and links to the people, organizations, and programs that are involved in

the transport of radioactive materials. In addition, T-REX offers reference services and resource staff. The toll free phone number is 877-287-8739.



### **DOE Transportation Emergency Preparedness Program (TEPP) ([www.em.doe.gov/otem/program.html](http://www.em.doe.gov/otem/program.html)):**

A major concern for all communities along DOE shipping corridors is that of emergency preparedness in the event of an incident involving radioactive materials shipments. Within the DOE Office of Environmental Management, the Office of Transportation maintains the TEPP program to address preparedness issues for nonclassified/nonweapons radioactive materials shipments. The program is implemented on a regional basis, with a TEPP Coordinator designated for each of the eight DOE Regional Coordinating Offices.



DOE Regional Coordinating Offices

Region	TEPP Coordinator	Telephone
<b>Region 1</b>	Steve Centore	631-344-7309
<b>Region 2</b>	Brady Lester	865-576-8354
<b>Region 3</b>	Christina Edwards	803-725-1791
<b>Region 4</b>	Stan Anderson	505-845-6661
<b>Region 5</b>	Noelle Kostecki	630-252-2398
<b>Region 6</b>	Stacey Madson	208-526-1532
<b>Region 7</b>	Michael Cornell	925-422-0138
<b>Region 8</b>	Kathleen Beecher	509-376-8519
<b>Headquarters Program Manager</b>		
Ella McNeil		
301-903-7284		

TEPP provides responders with access to the model plans and procedures, training, and technical assistance necessary to respond safely, efficiently, and effectively to transportation incidents. TEPP planning tools include a *Model Needs Assessment*, *Model Planning Annex*, *Model Initial Response Procedures*, and *Drills-In-A-Box*. The *Modular Emergency Response Radiological Transportation Training (MERRTT)*, developed to address the training needs of States, Tribes, and local jurisdictions, has been well received and was updated in 2002 to incorporate information specific to Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) transport activities. These tools are provided free upon request to Tribes along DOE shipping corridors.



**DOE State and Tribal Government Working Group (STGWG)**  
([www.em.doe.gov/stgwg](http://www.em.doe.gov/stgwg)):

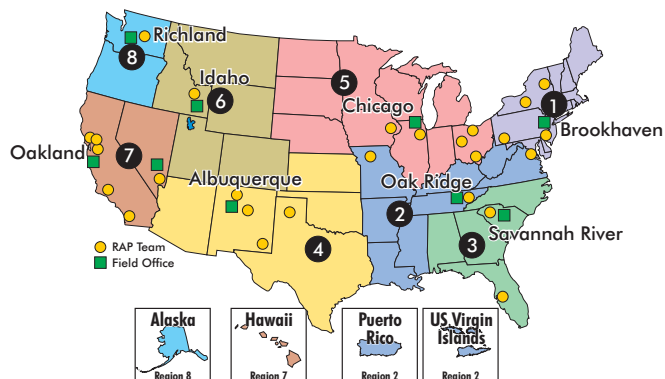
Established in 1989, STGWG helps ensure that DOE facilities and sites are operated and cleaned up in compliance with all applicable Federal and State laws and regulations and Tribal rights, including those retained by treaty and conferred by statute and Federal trust responsibility. STGWG members and their contact information are listed on the STGWG Web site. The DOE point-of-contact for STGWG is Brandt Petrasek in the Office of Environmental Management at 202-586-4818.



**DOE Radiological Assistance Program (RAP)**  
([www.gjo.doe.gov/rap/index.html](http://www.gjo.doe.gov/rap/index.html)):

DOE's RAP program is a national program developed around a regional structure and implemented at eight regional offices. The program assists State, Tribal, local and other Federal agencies in responding to radiological incidents. RAP may be requested to respond to non-DOE material incidents by calling the DOE emergency number in the

affected region. RAP provides a graded response based on accident severity. Additional information is available from the regional RAP Coordinating Offices.



RAP Regional Coordinating Offices

24-Hour Numbers		
Region	Coordinator	Phone Number
<b>Headquarters</b>	<b>Thomas Black</b>	<b>301-903-7314</b>
<b>Region 1</b>	<b>Steve Centore</b>	<b>631-344-7309</b>
<b>Region 2</b>	<b>Steve Johnson</b>	<b>865-576-9740</b>
<b>Region 3</b>	<b>Christina Edwards</b>	<b>803-725-1791</b>
<b>Region 4</b>	<b>James Straka</b>	<b>505-845-5581</b>
<b>Region 5</b>	<b>Christine Van Horn</b>	<b>630-252-2498</b>
<b>Region 6</b>	<b>Steven Morreale</b>	<b>208-526-0199</b>
<b>Region 7</b>	<b>Mike Cornell</b>	<b>925-422-0138</b>
<b>Region 8</b>	<b>Kathleen Beecher</b>	<b>509-376-8519</b>



**DOE Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP)**  
([www.wipp.carlsbad.nm.us](http://www.wipp.carlsbad.nm.us)):

DOE has cooperative agreements with Tribes most impacted by WIPP transportation to assist with emergency response preparedness, public information, and accident prevention activities. As of FY 2003, funding has been provided to a total of eight Tribes. For more Information contact Gregory M. Sahd at 505-234-7352.



The first waste shipment arrived at WIPP on March 26, 1999.



**DOE Transportation External Coordination (TEC) Working Group ([www.ntp.doe.gov/tec](http://www.ntp.doe.gov/tec)):**

DOE established TEC in 1992 to improve interactions between the Department and external groups interested in its transportation of hazardous (particularly radioactive) materials. Members represent organizations from State, Tribal, and local government; business and industry; professional and technical associations; and other Federal agencies. The Office of Environmental Management and the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management (RW) co-chair the working group.

In 1998, the TEC ***Tribal Issues Topic Group*** was formed to address government-to-government consultation between DOE and Indian Tribes affected by Departmental transportation activities. This group continues to serve as a forum for addressing transportation issues of interest to Tribal Nations along DOE shipping corridors, such as authority to inspect shipments of radioactive materials, pre-notification to Tribal governments of certain shipments, Tribal sovereignty, and involvement and consultation in transportation planning, training, and funding. Among the group's many accomplishments are member contributions to the revised DOE Indian Policy, this booklet, and a meeting on consultation held in Albuquerque, NM in November 2001. Meeting summaries are available on the Transportation Web site.



**DOE Indian Issues Points-of-Contact:**

The Office of Tribal Affairs (part of the Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs) is located at DOE Headquarters in Washington, DC. The Web site for that office is [www.ci.doe.gov](http://www.ci.doe.gov) and the phone number is 202-586-5450. This office oversees the activities of Indian Issues Points-of-Contact throughout the DOE complex to coordinate consultation efforts and address Tribal concerns. Points-of-contact for some of the DOE programs involved with current and proposed major shipping campaigns are listed on the following chart.

## DOE Indian Issues Points-of-Contact

CONTACT/OFFICE	TELEPHONE	FAX
Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management Jay Jones/ <a href="mailto:jay.jones@rw.doe.gov">jay.jones@rw.doe.gov</a>	202-586-1330	202-586-9608
Yucca Mountain Project Robert Lupton/ <a href="mailto:robert_lupton@ymp.gov">robert_lupton@ymp.gov</a>	702-794-1368	702-794-5431
Office of Environment, Safety and Health Lois Thompson/ <a href="mailto:lois.thompson@hq.doe.gov">lois.thompson@hq.doe.gov</a>	202-586-9581	202-586-3915
Office of Environmental Management Brandt Petrasek/ <a href="mailto:albert.petrasek@em.doe.gov">albert.petrasek@em.doe.gov</a>	202-586-4818	202-586-0293
National Transportation Program Judith Holm/ <a href="mailto:jholm@doeal.gov">jholm@doeal.gov</a>	505-845-4767	505-845-5508
Carlsbad Field Office Greg Sahd/ <a href="mailto:greg.sahd@wipp.carlsbad.nm.us">greg.sahd@wipp.carlsbad.nm.us</a>	505-234-7352	505-234-7025
National Nuclear Security Administration Alv (Dan) Youngberg/ <a href="mailto:alv.youngberg@nnsa.doe.gov">alv.youngberg@nnsa.doe.gov</a>	301-903-3012	301-903-8056
Albuquerque Service Center Ki Tecumseh/ <a href="mailto:ktecumseh@doeal.gov">ktecumseh@doeal.gov</a>	505-845-6053	505-845-6206
Livermore Site Office Steve Grey/ <a href="mailto:grey1@llnl.gov">grey1@llnl.gov</a>	505-368-5120	505-368-4868
Los Alamos Site Office Donna Vigil/ <a href="mailto:dvigil@doeal.gov">dvigil@doeal.gov</a>	505-667-0451	505-665-1718
Nevada Site Office Linda Cohn/ <a href="mailto:cohn1@nv.doe.gov">cohn1@nv.doe.gov</a>	702-295-0077	702-295-2261
Sandia Site Office Tami Moore/ <a href="mailto:tmoore@doeal.gov">tmoore@doeal.gov</a>	505-845-5264	505-845-4671
Idaho Operations Office Robert Pence/ <a href="mailto:pencer1@id.doe.gov">pencer1@id.doe.gov</a>	208-526-6518	208-526-8789
Oak Ridge Operations Office Thomas Wynn/ <a href="mailto:wynnth@oro.doe.gov">wynnth@oro.doe.gov</a>	865-576-0630	865-576-7813
Ohio Site Office/West Valley Bryan Bower/ <a href="mailto:bryan.c.bower@wv.doe.gov">bryan.c.bower@wv.doe.gov</a>	716-942-4368	716-942-4703
Richland Operations Office Kevin Clarke/ <a href="mailto:kevin_v_clarke@rl.gov">kevin_v_clarke@rl.gov</a>	509-376-6332	509-376-1563
Savannah Operations Office Arthur Ben Gould/ <a href="mailto:arthurb.gould@srs.gov">arthurb.gould@srs.gov</a>	803-725-3969	803-725-8434

# RESOURCES AVAILABLE FROM OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES



## **Federal Counter-Terrorism Funding:**

Prior to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, which focused attention on the necessity for preparing for responding to such emergencies, counter-terrorism programs had already been established in response to a series of Presidential Decision Directives and the Nunn-Lugar-Domenici legislation of 1996. Several agencies of the Federal Government have incorporated counter-terrorism response or support as part of their activities. Since FY 1997, three agencies — FEMA, DoD, and DOJ — have provided considerable State and local government assistance, including funding, equipment loans, and training and exercise programs. To date, Tribes have not received funding or assistance under these programs, partly because of agency interpretation of the authorizing legislation. Tribes have also stated that historically they have not received an equitable share of Federal grant funds because they have not been fully informed of grant opportunities, funding has not been adequately coordinated among Federal components, and Tribes have not had the expertise or resources, in some cases, to prepare competitive grant applications.

## **U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) ([www.dhs.gov](http://www.dhs.gov)):**

One of the new Department's responsibilities is to coordinate the response of our nation for future emergencies. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and counter-terrorism activities of the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) were incorporated into DHS to serve that purpose.

## **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) ([www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov)):**

During the 1990s, funding was provided to Tribes primarily for training authorized under the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA Title III) to help improve emergency planning, emergency notification, hazardous chemical reporting, preparedness, mitigation, and response and recovery capabilities. The criteria for grant awards for Tribes are similar to those for States in requiring a 20 percent funding match (which can be a "soft" or non-financial contribution) and specific background information. In addition, Tribes were eligible to participate in training at FEMA's Emergency Management Institute (EMI) and received small amounts of funding authorized under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) or under regional emergency planning assistance, discretionary funds.

Since FY 2000, the number of FEMA funding programs and the amount of funding provided to Tribes has increased. A table listing numerous grant opportunities for Tribes can be found at [www.fema.gov/doc/tribal/grantguidance2.doc](http://www.fema.gov/doc/tribal/grantguidance2.doc). The following describes some of the available FEMA programs for which Tribal governments are eligible:



## **Counter-Terrorism Funding:**

Since FY 1999, FEMA has distributed Consequence Management Preparedness Assistance to the States as part of the State Cooperative Agreements (now termed Emergency Management Performance Grants). Funding amounted to approximately \$8 million in FY 1999 and \$118 million in FY 2000. Funding cannot be provided directly to Tribes under the grant, but can be developed through the States.





### **Comprehensive HAZMAT Emergency Response-Capability Assessment Program**

**(CHER-CAP):** This funding,

provided under CERCLA Section 104(d)(1), is authorized to support oil and hazardous materials planning and exercise activities and to enhance capabilities in relation to the National Response System. Although not the primary focus, transportation planning and exercises are eligible under the grant. The funds, which are available to State, local, and Tribal governments and to State Emergency Response Committees (SERCs) and Local Emergency Planning Commissions (LEPCs), are currently being used to support CHER-CAP. Awards are made by FEMA regional offices based on specific proposals from eligible State, Tribal, and local entities.

CHER-CAP is designed to help local communities and Tribes better understand HAZMAT risks, to help them identify planning deficiencies and update HAZMAT response plans, to train first responders, and to test their systems. The program also improves a community's ability to operate within the National Response System (described in the *National Contingency Plan*). To qualify for selection, a jurisdiction must have, at a minimum, an active LEPC with an emergency response plan, a commitment to participate by a local industry partner in the jurisdiction, and the commitment and involvement of a key first responder agency in the jurisdiction to take the community lead.

Most CHER-CAP initiatives eventually include fire, police, emergency medical services, public works, health and environmental agencies, public officials and hospitals in addition to industry. CHER-CAP is conducted in phases spanning 4 to 6 months, and ends with a full-scale HAZMAT exercise tailored to specific

community HAZMAT risks and which typically involves 100 to 300 participants. The program thus provides a forum for responders from a variety of backgrounds to plan, train and work together to improve their preparation for technological emergencies.



**Tribal Relations Cadre:** In 1997, following a major winter storm in North Dakota, Tribes expressed concern that they were not receiving equal Federal assistance.

FEMA Region 8 (serving CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, and WY) formed the Tribal Relations Cadre to improve the relationship between the agency and Tribes and to provide Tribes with an official forum. The group is comprised of Tribal members who are also specialists in disaster recovery and whose goal is to work with the 28 Tribes and 6 States in the region to build an efficient and effective emergency management system in Indian Country. FEMA's Tribal Relations Program works to share emergency response knowledge with Tribes who are developing emergency management systems and works with Tribal governments on historic preservation projects to protect Native American historic and religious sites. For more information, phone 303-235-4800.



**Tribal Pilot Projects:** FEMA provided \$490,000 in grant funds in an effort to implement and refine the agency's Tribal policy, which became effective on September 25, 1998. The agency has been working with eight Tribal governments as pilot projects. Specific scopes of work for these pilots are still under discussion between FEMA and the Tribes.



**Proposed First Responder Grant Program:** In February 2002, FEMA held budget briefings for FY 2003. FEMA's Office of National Preparedness proposed a

First Responder Grant Program. The program would allocate \$3.5 billion to prepare first responders for terrorist attacks. Funding could be used for planning, equipment, training, and exercises. This program would consolidate existing programs such as the Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program and some of the DOJ counter-terrorism programs to provide better coordination. Funds would be distributed to States who would be required to transfer 75 percent to regional and local jurisdictions within 30 days. The States could determine how to use the remaining 25 percent. FEMA requested written comments in a *Federal Register* Notice published on April 16, 2002 (Volume 67, Number 73). The notice followed a "listening session" that involved over 50 representatives of the responder community, as well as officials from FEMA, The Office of Homeland Security, Department of Justice, and the Department of Health and Human Services.



#### **Participation in a State Grant:**

Under FEMA's interpretation of the authorizing legislation, Tribes have not been considered eligible for direct funding under the Emergency Management Performance Grants program (formerly known as the Comprehensive Cooperative Agreements) that are the major source of FEMA funding to States. In FY 2000, however, the State of Utah allocated a State and Local Assistance grant of \$5,000 to the Paiute Tribe. The Tribe will provide a 50 percent match to fund a part-time emergency manager (see [www.app1.fema.gov/reg-viii/pte/paiute.htm](http://www.app1.fema.gov/reg-viii/pte/paiute.htm)).



#### **Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP):**

CSEPP was authorized under the Defense Authorization Act of 1986 to provide funding to States adjacent to or containing communities where the nation's stockpile of chemical

weapons is stored. Under the program, 10 States have been funded. In FY 2002, a "first-ever" grant was awarded to a Tribe: the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, located near the Umatilla stockpile in Oregon, were awarded \$72,000 for a tow vehicle. Negotiations are being conducted for continued funding in future years to support emergency personnel costs. For further information, phone 202-646-3200.



#### **Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program:**

This program was initiated in FY 2001 and is designed to support firefighters throughout the country. The program has been highly effective in six major improvement areas: fire prevention, firefighting equipment, personal protective equipment, firefighting vehicles, wellness and fitness, and training. Congress appropriated \$100 million; FEMA received applications amounting to over \$2.99 billion in requests. The program was expanded, and this year FEMA, along with the U.S. Fire Administration, will award \$330 million, with funding available for training, firefighting equipment (a maximum of 25 percent of funds may be used for firefighting vehicles), personal protective equipment, fire prevention, and emergency medical services (excluding equipment). Cost-share requirements are for a 30 percent cash contribution from fire departments in areas serving populations over 50,000 and 10 percent cash contribution from those serving populations under 50,000. The broad definition of a fire department included in the *Federal Register* interim final rule of February 27, 2002 (Volume 67, Number 39) and a list of frequently asked questions published by FEMA indicate that Tribes are eligible for, and indeed, specifically named in the list of those invited to apply for a grant. More information and pro-

gram guidelines are available at [www.usfa.fema.gov/](http://www.usfa.fema.gov/) or by phoning 1-866-274-0960.

**Other FEMA Assistance to Tribes:** During FY2000, FEMA initiated several changes to address and incorporate Tribal emergency preparedness needs into its programs. Examples of some key changes include:



**Extension of the Capability Assessment for Readiness (CAR):**

The CAR was initially developed as part of the continuous improvement cycle for States under FEMA's Emergency Management Performance Grants. Its purpose is to assess the operations, readiness, and capabilities of a State to mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from all types of disasters and emergencies. The system could have broader applicability as a valuable self-assessment tool for Tribes as well as States. In FY 2000, a decision was made to offer it to Tribal governments, and FEMA subsequently established a partnership with the National Congress of American Indians

(NCAI) and Tribal governments to develop a Tribal CAR. The CAR is intended to help Tribal governments determine the strengths and weaknesses of their emergency management programs. It will use the same format and 13 emergency management functions as those of the State CAR and will be distributed to interested Tribal governments. Phone 202-646-3175 for more information.

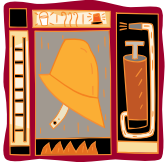


**Development of Tribal-Specific Training through the EMI:**

Although attendance at EMI has always been open to Tribal emergency personnel, courses were not designed to address a broad set of Tribal-specific concerns, including cultural concerns, related to emergency preparedness. The NCAI and other Tribal organizations developed a training course in all-hazards emergency preparedness that is tailored to Tribal needs and concerns. The course was offered for the first time in August 2002. For more information, contact your FEMA Tribal Liaison Officer.

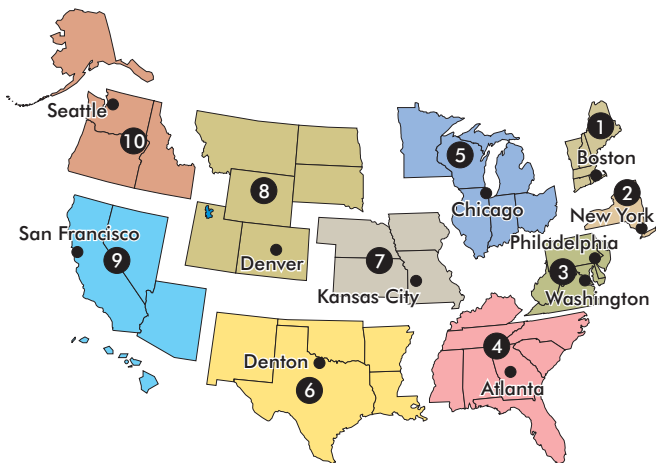
**FEMA Regional Tribal Liaison Officers**

Region	Tribal Liaison Officer	Telephone	E-mail Address
1	Nicole Andrews	617-223-4545	Nicole.Andrews@fema.gov
2	Sean Waters	212-680-3688	Sean.Waters@fema.gov
3	No Fed. Tribes located in Region 3		
4	Shelley Boone	229-225-4572	Shelley.Boone@fema.gov
5	Clara Gatewood-Brown	312-408-5322	Clara.Gatewood-Brown@fema.gov
6	Reba Kestler	940-898-5213	Reba.Kestler@fema.gov
7	Jane Young	816-283-7020	Jane.Young@fema.gov
8	Scott Logan	303-235-4864	Scott.Logan@fema.gov
9 (AZ and NV)	Charles Arnold	510-627-7221	Charles.Arnold@fema.gov
9 (CA)	Patsy Wellman	510-627-7215	Patsy.Wellman@fema.gov
10	Jane Vukonich	425-487-4691	Jane.Vukonich@fema.gov
Headquarters	Joseph Hesbrook	202-646-3516	Joseph.Hesbrook@fema.gov



**Tribal Integration into the Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Program:** As part of its Strategic Review Initiative of its REP program, FEMA launched an effort to integrate Tribal governments into the REP program, which traditionally has included only State and local entities. A

working group of representatives from Federal, State and Tribal governments and nuclear utility representatives was established to conduct an analysis of the existing REP Program and develop recommendations for incorporating Tribal governments. Their analysis, released in August 2000, provides a strong critique of the existing program's failure to include affected Tribes in emergency planning and to address their legitimate needs and concerns. Following distribution of the paper to all 557 Federally-recognized Tribes and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Prairie Island Indian



FEMA Regions

Community in Minnesota was selected as a pilot to implement the paper's recommendations. The pilot will also serve as a model for incorporating into the REP Program the interests of other Tribal governments located within a utility emergency planning zone. The 13-page document can be viewed at [www.fema.gov/tribal/tp\\_news.shtm](http://www.fema.gov/tribal/tp_news.shtm).

## U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) ([www.dot.gov](http://www.dot.gov))

Since 1993, the DOT Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA) has provided financial assistance to Tribes under an inter-agency hazardous materials public sector training and planning grants program.



### The Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP)

**Program:** This program, authorized under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, as

amended by the Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act (HMTUSA) of 1990, is supported by fees collected under a registration program for carriers and shippers. Funding is available for planning grants and training public sector employees to respond to accidents and incidents involving hazardous materials. Eligibility criteria for the training grants include a 20-percent funding match. Training activities covered under this funding include a needs assessment, delivery of comprehensive preparedness and response training to public sector employees, and emergency response drills and exercises. HMEP curriculum guidelines can be obtained by calling 301-447-1009. Planning activities include development, improvement, and implementation of emergency response plans required under the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA Title III), as well as assessment of hazardous materials flow patterns and response capabilities. Tribes are eligible to participate and are allocated 3 percent of total funding (that is not subject to the allocation criteria applied to States). Funding to both States and Tribes increased substantially in FY 2000 and 2001, following a change in the assessment of registration fees. Funding was provided to 8 Tribes in FY 1999



(\$133,449), 14 Tribes in FY 2000 (\$372,805), 9 Tribes in FY 2001 (\$372,813), and 10 Tribes in FY 2002 (\$372,813). In FY 2003, grants have again been made to 10 Tribes totaling \$372,813. More information about the program is available on DOT's Web site (<http://hazmat.dot.gov/hmep.htm>). The HMEP Grants Manager can be reached at DOT Headquarters in Washington, DC, at 202-366-0001.



**Federal Highway Administration/Bureau of Indian Affairs/Colorado State University Tribal Technical Assistance Program (<http://ttap.colorado.edu>):**



DOT's Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), and Colorado State University sponsor the Tribal Technical Assistance Program (TTAP). This national program provides the latest technology and information

about roads and bridges on Tribal lands, related economic development and other transportation-related issues. This is achieved through training workshops, a quarterly newsletter (available on the TTAP Web site), and access to free publication and video training libraries. Tribes served and the points-of-contact are listed on the following chart and on the Internet at [www.ttap.org/centers.asp](http://www.ttap.org/centers.asp).



**Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) ([www.fra.dot.gov](http://www.fra.dot.gov)):**

The FRA has funded a Tribal pilot project to develop a process of communication and information sharing between Tribes, FRA, States, and the railroad industry. The project is intended to address issues related to concerns about rail safety and rail operations on Tribal lands. The FRA point-of-contact for further information on this project is Dick Clairmont at 360-696-7536 or [Dick.Clairmont@fra.dot.gov](mailto:Dick.Clairmont@fra.dot.gov).

**TTAP Centers**

Contact	Phone	Fax
<b>Tribes in the Northwest and Alaska</b> Eastern Washington University <a href="http://www.cbpa.ewu.edu/~LTAP">www.cbpa.ewu.edu/~LTAP</a>	800-583-3187 or 509-359-6828	509-359-6829
<b>Tribes in Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah</b> Colorado State University <a href="http://ttap.colostate.edu">http://ttap.colostate.edu</a>	970-491-7653	970-491-3502
<b>Tribes in California and Nevada</b> National Center for American Indian Enterprise Development	800-462-2433 x229 or 480-545-1289	480-545-1298
<b>Tribes in Eastern Montana, Wyoming, and the Dakotas</b> United Tribes Technical College <a href="http://www.unitedtribestech.com">www.unitedtribestech.com</a>	701-255-3285	701-530-0635
<b>Tribes in Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas, and Nebraska</b> Oklahoma State University	405-744-6049	405-744-7268
<b>Tribes in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Western Montana</b> Eastern Washington University <a href="http://www.cbpa.ewu.edu/~LTAP/">www.cbpa.ewu.edu/~LTAP/</a>	800-583-3187	509-359-6829
<b>Tribes East of the Mississippi</b> Michigan Technological University <a href="http://www.ttap.mtu.edu">www.ttap.mtu.edu</a>	888-230-0688 or 906-487-3425	906-487-1834

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
(EPA) ([www.epa.gov](http://www.epa.gov)):**



**Chemical Emergency Prepared-  
ness and Prevention Office  
(CEPPO) Technical Assistance  
Grants Program ([http://](http://yosemite.epa.gov/oswer/ceppoweb.nsf/content/index.html)**

**[yosemite.epa.gov/oswer/ceppoweb.nsf/content/index.html](http://yosemite.epa.gov/oswer/ceppoweb.nsf/content/index.html)):** This program provides financial assistance to State, Tribal, and local governments for chemical emergency planning, accident prevention, and community right-to-know programs. The grant program, established in 1992, originally provided funding to enhance local emergency planning and right-to-know programs established under SARA Title III. Later, the program was expanded to include financial assistance for chemical accident prevention activities related to the Risk Management Program under the Clean Air Act. The program was initially authorized under the Toxic Substances Control Act and later under the Clean Air Act. The project period for these grants is limited to 2 years, and applicants are required to provide a match of 25 percent of the total project cost. More information, written specifically for Indian Tribes, is available about Title III on the CEPPO Web site provided above. The decision on whether to award grants now rests with the regional offices and, because of the small amount available, the regions do not necessarily distribute funding to individual Tribes (or States). FY 2001 CEPPO Tribal funding totaled \$282,450. Please call 800-424-9346 (toll free) or 703-412-9810 in Metro DC for more information.

**U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
(NRC) ([www.nrc.gov](http://www.nrc.gov)):**

In April 2000, NRC announced formation of an Office of State and Tribal Programs, through which the Commission will maintain communication with Tribal governments and

national organizations on a case-by-case basis for information exchange on issues related to the NRC policy and regulatory authority, primarily in the areas of high-and low-level radioactive waste storage, transportation, disposal, and reclamation. The NRC also maintains a cooperative relationship with NCAI. For further information, call the Director, Office of State and Tribal Programs at 301-415-3340.

## OTHER RESOURCES



### **National and Regional Tribal Organizations:**

In addition to working directly with Tribes along its shipping routes, DOE transportation programs often interact

with Tribal organizations across the country, including:

- the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI), phone 202-466-7767 ([www.ncai.org](http://www.ncai.org)),
- the National Tribal Environmental Council (NTEC), phone 505-242-2175 ([www.ntec.org](http://www.ntec.org)), and
- the Council of Energy Resource Tribes (CERT), phone 303-282-7576 ([www.certreearth.com](http://www.certreearth.com)).



### **National Academy of Sciences Transportation Research Board:**

In January 2002, the Transportation Research Board (TRB) of the Na-

tional Academy of Sciences held the first meeting of a new Committee on Native American Transportation Issues. The scope focuses on research into transportation issues impacting Tribal lands and communities including relationships of Tribal, Federal, State, and local governments and the interactive processes for policy development. Ron Hall, Colorado State University, chairs the committee and can be reached at 800-262-7623 or by email at [Ron.Hall@business.colostate.edu](mailto:Ron.Hall@business.colostate.edu).



### **Four-Corners Institute for Tribal/State Relations:**

The Four-Corners Institute was established to address policy formation on a variety of issues, including

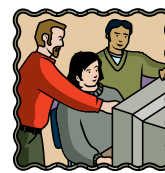
transportation. Participation is open to persons who impact policy development for their Tribal, State, local or Federal agencies in the Four-Corners area of the United States (where the

borders of AZ, CO, NM, and UT meet). The process will involve examination of a wide variety of subjects, followed by production of white papers by Institute members. These papers will be shared with organizations throughout the country in an effort to improve State and Tribal relations. Key goals include:

- Provide a constructive forum for Tribal and State leaders to openly explore problems.
- Research policies and practices that could be used to address mutual issues.
- Build relationships; develop strategies to create understanding, cooperation and mutual benefit.

The first white papers produced by the Institute are available at [www.unm.edu/~atr/nm-tribal.html](http://www.unm.edu/~atr/nm-tribal.html). Additional information is available by calling 505-827-5547.

### **Tribal Colleges:**



### **Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute (SIPI)**

([www.sipi.bia.edu](http://www.sipi.bia.edu)): Located in

Albuquerque, New Mexico, SIPI is an accredited 2-year Federally

funded national Indian community college. In addition to the Institute's formal degree programs, the Environmental Science and Industrial Hygiene Program offers *free of charge* to Tribal entities and members a variety of environmental and compliance short courses, available either on campus or by satellite link-up. These partially DOE-funded environmental short courses range from 40-hour Hazmat Incident Response to RAD Worker I and II. From the SIPI Web site, users can link to a listing of Native American Colleges and schools in the U.S. and Canada at [www.hanksville.org/NAresources/indices/NAcollege.html](http://www.hanksville.org/NAresources/indices/NAcollege.html).

## CONCLUSION

While this summary of resources is by no means all inclusive, it is intended to provide information on some of the major resources available to Tribal nations in meeting their responsibilities for planning emergency response related to transportation of DOE hazardous materials, especially radioactive materials shipments. DOE will continue to work with Tribes along DOE shipping corridors to identify their specific resource needs related to DOE transportation activities and to plan resource allocation.



# Acronyms:

<b>BIA</b>	Bureau of Indian Affairs	<b>SERC</b>	State Emergency Response Committee
<b>CAR</b>	Capability Assessment for Readiness	<b>SIPI</b>	Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute
<b>CD</b>	compact disc		
<b>CEPPO</b>	Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office	<b>STGWG</b>	DOE State and Tribal Government Working Group
<b>CERCLA</b>	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	<b>TEC</b>	DOE Transportation External Coordination Working Group
<b>CERT</b>	Council of Energy Resource Tribes	<b>TEPP</b>	DOE Transportation Emergency Preparedness Program
<b>CHER-CAP</b>	Comprehensive HAZMAT Emergency Response-Capability Assessment Program	<b>TRANSCOM</b>	DOE Transportation Tracking and Communications System
<b>CSEPP</b>	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program	<b>TRB</b>	Transportation Research Board
<b>CSU</b>	Colorado State University	<b>TTAP</b>	Tribal Technical Assistance Program
<b>DHS</b>	U.S. Department of Homeland Security	<b>T-REX</b>	Transportation Resource Exchange Center
<b>DoD</b>	U.S. Department of Defense	<b>WIPP</b>	Waste Isolation Pilot Plant
<b>DOE</b>	U.S. Department of Energy		
<b>DOJ</b>	U.S. Department of Justice		
<b>DOT</b>	U.S. Department of Transportation		
<b>EM</b>	DOE Office of Environmental Management		
<b>EMI</b>	FEMA Emergency Management Institute		
<b>EPA</b>	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency		
<b>FEMA</b>	Federal Emergency Management Agency		
<b>FHWA</b>	Federal Highway Administration		
<b>FRA</b>	Federal Railroad Administration		
<b>HAZMAT</b>	hazardous materials		
<b>HMEP</b>	Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Program		
<b>HMTUSA</b>	Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act of 1990		
<b>LEPC</b>	Local Emergency Planning Commission		
<b>MERRTT</b>	Modular Emergency Response Radiological Transportation Training		
<b>NCAI</b>	National Congress of American Indians		
<b>NRC</b>	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission		
<b>NTEC</b>	National Tribal Environmental Council		
<b>RAP</b>	DOE Radiological Assistance Program		
<b>REP</b>	Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program		
<b>RSPA</b>	DOT Research and Special Programs Administration		
<b>RW</b>	DOE Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management		
<b>SARA Title III</b>	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986		

# WEB SITES OF INTEREST

## DOE:

National Transportation Program -----	<a href="http://www.ntp.doe.gov">www.ntp.doe.gov</a>
Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs -----	<a href="http://www.ci.doe.gov">www.ci.doe.gov</a>
Office of Environmental Management -----	<a href="http://www.em.doe.gov">www.em.doe.gov</a>
Radiological Assistance Program -----	<a href="http://www.gjo.doe.gov/rap/index.html">www.gjo.doe.gov/rap/index.html</a>
State and Tribal Government Working Group -----	<a href="http://www.em.doe.gov/stgwg">www.em.doe.gov/stgwg</a>
Transportation Emergency Preparedness Program -----	<a href="http://www.em.doe.gov/otem/program.html">www.em.doe.gov/otem/program.html</a>
Transportation External Coordination Working Group -----	<a href="http://www.ntp.doe.gov/tec">www.ntp.doe.gov/tec</a>
Transportation Resource Exchange Center -----	<a href="http://www.trex-center.org">www.trex-center.org</a>
Transportation Tracking and Communications System (TRANSCOM) -----	<a href="http://www.ntp.doe.gov/transcom">www.ntp.doe.gov/transcom</a>
Waste Isolation Pilot Plant -----	<a href="http://www.wipp.carlsbad.nm.us">www.wipp.carlsbad.nm.us</a>

## DHS:

Department of Homeland Security -----	<a href="http://www.dhs.gov">www.dhs.gov</a>
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## DOJ:

State and Local Domestic Preparedness Support -----	<a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/docs/helpline.htm">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/docs/helpline.htm</a>
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## DOT:

Department of Transportation -----	<a href="http://www.dot.gov">www.dot.gov</a>
Federal Railroad Administration -----	<a href="http://www.fra.dot.gov">www.fra.dot.gov</a>
Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Program ----	<a href="http://hazmat.dot.gov/hmep.htm">http://hazmat.dot.gov/hmep.htm</a>

## EPA:

Environmental Protection Agency -----	<a href="http://www.epa.gov">www.epa.gov</a>
American Indian Environmental Office -----	<a href="http://www.epa.gov/indian">www.epa.gov/indian</a>
CEPP Technical Assistance Grants Program -----	<a href="http://www.epa.gov/swercepp/sta-loc.htm">www.epa.gov/swercepp/sta-loc.htm</a>
EPA's Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Tribal Grants: Grant Products You Can Use ----	<a href="http://www.epa.gov/swercepp/pubs/product.html">http://www.epa.gov/swercepp/pubs/product.html</a>
Office of Solid Waste & Emergency Response -----	<a href="http://www.epa.gov/tribalmsw">www.epa.gov/tribalmsw</a>
Office of Environmental Justice -----	<a href="http://es.epa.gov/oeca/main/ej/index.html">http://es.epa.gov/oeca/main/ej/index.html</a>

## FEMA:

Federal Emergency Management Agency -----	<a href="http://www.fema.gov">www.fema.gov</a>
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program -----	<a href="http://www.usfa.fema.gov">www.usfa.fema.gov</a>
CHER-CAP Funding Information -----	<a href="http://www.fema.gov/library/cher-cap.htm">www.fema.gov/library/cher-cap.htm</a>
FEMA Information on Participation in a State Grant -----	<a href="http://www.fema.gov/reg-viii/pte/paiute.htm">www.fema.gov/reg-viii/pte/paiute.htm</a>

## NRC:

Nuclear Regulatory Commission -----	<a href="http://www.nrc.gov">www.nrc.gov</a>
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## TRIBAL:

Council of Energy Resource Tribes -----	<a href="http://www.certreearth.com">www.certreearth.com</a>
National Congress of American Indians -----	<a href="http://www.ncai.org">www.ncai.org</a>
National Tribal Environmental Council -----	<a href="http://www.ntec.org">www.ntec.org</a>
Native American College/University Listing -----	<a href="http://www.hanksville.org/NAresources/indices/NAcollege.html">www.hanksville.org/NAresources/indices/NAcollege.html</a>
Tribal Technical Assistance Program Contacts Listing -----	<a href="http://www.ltap.org/centers.asp">www.ltap.org/centers.asp</a>